Causal Synthetic Augmentation for Few-Shot Logical Deduction in Large Language Models Versus Standard Back-Translation

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This paper proposes a framework for quantitatively evaluating interactive LLMs such as ChatGPT using publicly available data sets. We carry out an extensive technical evaluation of ChatGPT using 23 data sets covering 8 different common NLP application tasks. We evaluate the multitask, multilingual and multi-modal aspects of ChatGPT based on these data sets and a newly designed multimodal dataset. We find that ChatGPT outperforms LLMs with zero-shot learning on most tasks and even outperforms fine-tuned models on some tasks. We find that it is better at understanding non-Latin script languages

1 Introduction

This paper examines: A Multitask, Multilingual, Multimodal Evaluation of ChatGPT on Reasoning, Hallucination, and Interactivity. Research question: How does causal synthetic augmentation affect the few-shot reasoning accuracy of large language models on logical deduction benchmarks compared to standard back-translation methods?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.4/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 10 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.4/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
The study evaluates ChatGPT using 23 publicly available data sets.	✓	0.21
The evaluation covers 8 different common NLP application tasks.	✓	0.16
The study utilizes a newly designed multimodal dataset for evaluation.	×	0.14
ChatGPT outperforms LLMs using zero-shot learning on most of the evaluated tasks.	✓	0.17
ChatGPT outperforms fine-tuned models on some of the evaluated tasks.	✓	0.16
ChatGPT demonstrates better performance in understanding non-Latin script languages than in generating them.	✓	0.18
ChatGPT generates multimodal content from textual prompts via an intermediate code generation step.	✓	0.23
ChatGPT achieves an average accuracy of 63.41% across 10 different reasoning categories covering logical, non-textual, a	✓	0.21
ChatGPT performs better at deductive reasoning than at inductive reasoning.	×	0.13
ChatGPT generates more extrinsic hallucinations stemming from its parametric memory due to a lack of access to an extern	✓	0.18
Human collaboration via multi-turn prompt engineering improves ChatGPT's summarization performance by 8% ROUGE-1.	✓	0.17
Human collaboration via multi-turn prompt engineering improves ChatGPT's machine translation performance by 2% ChrF++.	✓	0.17
The authors released a codebase for evaluation set extraction.	×	0.12

References

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